

Established 1887

Shootings and Bombings

In recent years, there have been many shootings, bombings and threats against Soviet buildings here and in Washington, and innumerable protests, which have included such acts as throwing containers of blood, setting fires and chaining protesters to protective fences.

In recent weeks there has been

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News Analysis

Hua's Rise to Power Shows Nuances in Chinese Politics

By Joseph Lelyveld

WASHINGTON, April 9 (NYT).—The swift rise of Hua Guofeng to a position in the Chinese hierarchy that places him only a notch below Chairman Mao Tse-tung confounds the simplistic division of the Chinese leadership into two irreconcilable factions: the "radicals" and the "moderates."

Such factions have been discernible in Chinese politics since the early phases of the Cultural Revolution a decade ago but there are many figures—of whom Mr. Hua is now the most conspicuous—who cannot easily be typed as members of a faction.

In using the terms "radical" and "moderate," outside analysts have been reflecting partly the conventions of China's ideological polemics, which regularly refer to the "struggle between two lines," the "left" and the "right." Given the intricate and secret leadership struggles in Peking, the convention that there were only two lines helped preserve the appearance of rational interpretation.

In fact, the analysts recognized all along that the terms were of limited value. "Words like 'radical' and 'moderate' really don't work for a whole lot of people," a State Department official commented yesterday, after running down a list of the 22 Politburo members who form the top echelon of the Communist party.

Of the 22, only four are normally typed as "radicals." Their common denominator is that they are—or have been—close to Mr. Mao and that they rallied to his side in the early

phases of the Cultural Revolution.

The four are Chiang Ching, Mr. Mao's wife; Wang Hung-wen, a comparatively youthful figure who was suddenly named a deputy chairman of the party three years ago but has yet to be given major responsibilities; Yao Wenyuan, a leading polemicist, and Chang Chun-chiao, a seasoned politician who probably has been functioning as the party's secretary-general.

Among analysts, it is an open question whether they still form a tightly knit group or whether they all have easy access to Mr. Mao. Mr. Yao was photographed in Mr. Mao's study only last month but there have been hints that Miss Chiang no longer enjoys her husband's confidence. Of the 18 remaining members of the Politburo, only two—both alternates—were purged in the Cultural Revolution and subsequently rehabilitated. Five others—two aging generals and three model workers—are presumed to have little or no political weight.

The rest—a full half of the Politburo, including key military and government officials—have backgrounds that are broadly similar to that of Mr. Hua. They sided with Mr. Mao in the Cultural Revolution but distinguished themselves as practical politicians and administrators, not ideologues.

Most of them worked closely with the late Premier Chou En-lai and the man Mr. Chou selected as his successor, Teng Hsiao-ping, but they were prepared this week to salute Mr. Teng in order



Associated Press.

Chinese news agency, Hsinhua, released photo Thursday with following caption: The broad masses of workers at Capital Iron and Steel Company in Peking resolutely support Chinese Communist party Central Committee's two resolutions, and denounce crimes of class enemies who created anti-revolutionary incident in Peking.

to prevent worsening factional strife.

Before the violent protests in Tiananmen Square on Monday, this element in the leadership appeared to have resisted the campaign for Mr. Teng's ouster that started in February, a month after Mr. Chou's death. But if this detailed account by the official news agency can be accepted as accurate, that protest overtly called into question the legitimacy of Mr. Mao's leadership.

Using a metaphor that is often seen in Chinese polemics, the news agency asserted that the

protesters had "directed their spearhead at our great leader, Chairman Mao." The account went on to quote them as pivoting on the slogan: "The era of Chou En-lai is gone."

Every Chinese schoolboy knows that Chou En-lai was the founder of the China Dynasty in the 3d century BC, was the first emperor to unify China. But throughout Chinese history, his name has been synonymous with tyranny because he killed scholars and burned Confucian texts.

As a deliberate assault on traditional values, Mr. Mao has en-

couraged the comparison between himself and this ancient predecessor. But the protesters relied on the traditional connotations of Chou En-lai's name. Considering the fact that the China Dynasty collapsed after the death of its founder, this amounted to an extreme provocation.

Even if the protest occurred as the news agency described it, the fact that it has now been openly published throughout the country is an index of the pressure the top leadership feels to provide a convincing explanation for the removal of Mr. Teng.

Brezhnev Seen As Passing Up Prague Session

PRAGUE, April 9 (AP).—Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev will not attend the 15th Czechoslovak party congress, scheduled to open here Monday, a Czechoslovak party official disclosed today.

Zdenek Horeni, an editor of the party newspaper Rude Pravo, said in answer to a question that Mr. Brezhnev would not be coming here. He said he was told so by a colleague but gave no other details.

Mr. Brezhnev did not attend the Bulgarian party congress last week.

Prague Spring, '76: 'Apathy' And the 15th Party Congress

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products for which there is no market.

Immediately after World War II, Czechoslovakia enjoyed an advantage over many of its industrial competitors because its factories were scarcely touched by the fighting. Now, however, its industrial plants are aged and not competitive with those in other countries that rebuilt factories after the war.

"They are in a rut," an economics specialist said. "They are afraid to change—they just keep going on producing like they always have been when there is no market."

After prospering in foreign trade for many years, the Czechoslovaks in 1974 and last year showed deficits with both their Communist and capitalist trade partners.

The standard of living traditionally high compared with Czechoslovakia's Eastern neighbors, has been matched by East Germany and Hungary, which are growing more rapidly.

Czechoslovakia has a severe labor shortage and recently contracted to import Yugoslav and Cypriot workers.

Public Support

Most Western experts feel the Soviet Union has subsidized the Czechoslovak economy in order to help the regime gain public support. In addition, there is evidence that the Czechoslovaks have been major suppliers of arms to revolutionary movements that Moscow cannot or will not supply directly.

The regime also has followed a policy of investing heavily to develop agricultural Slovakia at the expense of the more advanced regions of Bohemia and Moravia, where two-thirds of the country's 15 million citizens live.

Mr. Husak enjoys the firm support of Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev, as many of the political posters in the city proclaim. The connection between Mr.

Husak and the Soviet presence is easy to make.

"Husak will last as long as Brezhnev lasts," a diplomat observed.

Compared with its fellow Communist nations, Czechoslovakia, in the important category of food and drink, remains clearly ahead. There is more food, especially meat, available than in any other European Communist country, and there is plenty of some of the best beer in the world and good local wines.

This seems to be the result of a party policy that does not anticipate that the people will ever grow to like the regime but will remain quiescent if they are reasonably comfortable.

The Czechoslovaks have been granted artificially low prices on food. Families have been able to save handsomely—to buy cars or build weekend cottages, if they want to.

There is a black market for capitalist currency, as in most of Eastern Europe. The government operates stores that sell imported products and high-quality local goods for lower prices in return for Western currencies.

Compared with dull Communist capitals such as East Berlin and Bucharest, Prague has dozens of good restaurants, bars, nightclubs and wine cellars.

In this atmosphere, the party meeting next week is expected to be held without the riots and demonstrations that in 1967 and 1968 ushered in the Dubcek Spring.

The young persons who caused those disturbances are now married and established in the rigid society. Their successors seem more interested in walking hand in hand along the wide, lovely river.

"If an election were held today, Dubcek would win," a diplomat observed. "But Husak would get a lot of votes because he has been accepted as a good old boy."

"Many people are angry with Dubcek—they feel he had a chance when he had power and he blew it."

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S. and Soviet Negotiators Agree on Nuclear Test Curbs

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It would become effective on ratification.

The agreement to discuss control of peaceful nuclear explosions was made when Richard Nixon, then the president, and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev signed a threshold test ban pact in Moscow on July 3, 1974.

In Geneva, delegates to the 35-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference cautiously welcomed the Moscow announcement.

They noted that it was the first time that the two superpowers had come to terms on a question that for years has stalled the negotiations in Geneva on a comprehensive nuclear test ban and other disarmament measures.

The acting head of the Swedish delegation said the accord probably would give a new impetus to the Geneva negotiations and facilitate its work. But he said he was withholding further comment pending publication of the details.

Ambassador W.H. Barton of Canada said the accord was expected to "encourage the spirit of cooperation" in Geneva.

Conditions Eased In Mihajlov Cell

BELGRADE, April 9 (Reuters).—Dissident Yugoslav author Mihajlo Mihajlov now has books, newspapers and a radio in his prison and is "cheerful and in a good mood," sources close to him reported.

The 41-year-old scholar of Russian literature, who ended a month's hunger strike last month, won these concessions from the authorities, informed sources said. Mr. Mihajlov, serving a seven-year sentence for spreading anti-state propaganda, was also allowed to receive books in Russian, and to have more heating in his cell, the sources said. But his demands for special rights for political prisoners were refused.

Dentists March in Paris PARIS, April 9 (Reuters).—More than 1,000 French dentists demonstrated outside the Health Ministry here today to demand more pay from the state health service.

Basques, Communists Critical

Foes of Spanish Regime Join In Denouncing ETA Slaying

MADRID, April 9 (Reuters).—Widespread indignation over the killing of a kidnapped Basque industrialist strengthened the government's hand today in dealing with guerrilla violence.

Even the Basque Nationalist party, long sympathetic to the Basque guerrilla organization, the ETA, condemned the killing of Angel Barzani, 56, who was found shot yesterday, three weeks after he was kidnapped by the ETA.

Bitter opponents of the government, such as the outlawed Communist party, joined in condemning the killing.

Political observers said the government could seize the opportunity to crush the ETA, which assassinated Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in 1973 and wants to set up an independent Socialist republic in Spain's northern Basque provinces.

France Regime

In a statement, the Basque Nationalist party said it had never before condemned violence by Basque militants because it believed they had been provoked by the authoritarian regime of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

But the party said every war had its ethics and the killing of Mr. Barzani could not be justified.

"It shatters the historic line of action of the ETA and represents an enormous setback in the struggle of the Basque people for freedom," the party added. "The Communist party said the killing 'can only serve those who seek to unleash violence to make peaceful and democratic change difficult in our country.'"

The Cabinet met today to consider among other matters how to wage a "war" declared by the government yesterday against the ETA.

Before Mr. Barzani was found dead, Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne had already started an anti-ETA campaign with the arrest of 50 suspected ETA members and sympathizers in the Basque country.

He conferred with French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski in Paris last week to secure his help against Basque guerrillas operating out of France.

U.S. Warning On Sea Treaty

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The United States was prepared to move ahead unilaterally on deep seabed mining was particularly forthright in his prepared text. Some conference members said it had the flavor of an ultimatum. The secretary, in outlining the lengthy speech in delivery by roughly a third, deleted some of the tougher wording but U.S. delegation spokesman said that he stood by the complete version.

In the most version, he emphasized that the United States, although the leader in developing deep-sea mining technology, would prefer an international treaty to govern orderly use of ocean resources before U.S. mining interests moved ahead.

"Our country cannot delay in its efforts to develop an assured supply of critical resources through our deep-seabed mining projects," he said.

"If agreement is not reached this year, it will be increasingly difficult to resist pressure to proceed unilaterally."

The uncut version of his speech also said: "If the deep seabed are not subject to international agreement, the United States can and will proceed to explore and mine on its own."

U.S. mining interests are pushing a proposed bill in Congress that would guarantee the investment of firms that are prepared to begin exploitation of mineral-rich nodules on the ocean floor that contain copper, nickel and other ores.

\$6 Billion in This Decade

Prague to Preserve Its Past in Costly Renovation Project

By Dusko Doder

PRAGUE, April 9 (WP).—Elaborate Borovicka, the chief architect of Prague, has a job that town planners dream about. He is presiding over an extraordinary project to renovate this dazzling ancient city and remove signs of the urban cancer that has caused the decay of many world capitals.

With more than \$6 billion set aside for Prague during the period 1976-80, Czechoslovakia has mounted perhaps the most extensive effort of its kind. Mr. Borovicka's job is to supervise implementation of a plan aimed at reclaiming Prague's glorious architectural past and adapting it for contemporary use.

An additional \$16 billion is envisaged for the period 1981-90 under the "Plan for Development and Rebuilding of Prague," which was approved by the government recently.

"We cannot afford to lose Prague," Mr. Borovicka, 53, said in an interview. "We have seen many other cities in Europe deteriorate with people streaming out into the suburbs. It is our duty not only to preserve our heritage but also to make the city attractive for habitation."

Prague is one of the few major European capitals to have escaped the mass destruction of

recent wars. And in a purely architectural context, it is Prague's fortune to be in the hands of an authoritarian government with the political will to endure, and the administrative muscle to implement, a major restoration project.

"It is the only way you can rebuild a city the way we want to do it," Mr. Borovicka said. "This is possible because everything here is very centralized."

The main problem for supporters of the project was to persuade the Communist party leadership. "It was necessary to show them what Prague needed and why," Mr. Borovicka continued. "They had to decide what the city should look like at the end of the century. And it wasn't easy."

Here, he said, pointing at a freshly printed copy of the Prague development plan, "I had to be reeducated eight times. Discussions were long, and initially some leaders were not at all happy about it. But finally it was approved. And that is it."

Supporters of the plan had some powerful arguments going for them, including the sheer beauty and architectural wealth of this city.

of Prague contain examples of architecture dating back to the 10th century. The Gothic period (1250-1550), which coincides with the most glorious period of Czech national history, has left structures imperial in size, including the Town Hall and the Carthusian, which housed the Prague University when it was founded by Charles IV in 1284.

The Baroque Era But it is the Baroque era (1650-1780), when the Czechs were under Austria's domination, that has left the city some of the most magnificent palaces, public buildings and gardens.

Aside from reconstruction itself, one of the most important aspects of the project is transportation. The inner city, an area of about 10 square kilometers, will be encircled by a ring road, now under construction.

The hegemony of the automobile will end at the ring road, Mr. Borovicka said. "Of course there will be some traffic in the city but motorists will be discouraged from crossing the ring."

Instead, an effective public transportation system will be introduced. Prague is now building a subway. A 7-kilometer portion of it has already been completed. The work inflicted some damage because it was done "from the sur-

Talk-Break For Worker In Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, April 9 (Reuters).—Ethiopian workers will get an hour off Monday and Friday to "revolutionary discussions" for a free and democratic exchange of views, ruling Military Council last night.

The council instructed industrial and business firms to provide facilities for forums.

Attendance will not be compulsory but those who do attend will have to continue their regular work, the statement said.

Kissinger Says Agreements With Russia Are Equitable

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger defended his policy of détente yesterday, declaring that each agreement he had reached with the Soviet Union was fair and necessary in the nuclear age.

Speaking to a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association in New York, Mr. Kissinger drew laughter from his audience when he likened the mounting political attacks on his foreign policies to the current power struggle in China.

"I must say I have some sympathy with what Teng Hsiao-ping has been going through," he said. "I'm in the wall-paper stage myself."

Mr. Teng, former vice-premier who had been widely touted as the successor to the late Premier Chou En-lai, was instead deposed in a fierce power struggle that included a campaign of denunciations printed on wall posters.

Mr. Kissinger made these and other remarks about his foreign policy after delivering an address on the law of the sea.

Reagan's Charge Asked to comment on Republican presidential challenger Ronald Reagan's charge that détente was a "one-way street" favoring the Russians, Mr. Kissinger said the policy was twofold—seeking to contain growing Soviet power and to prevent a world "in which great powers settle disputes by endless confrontations."

"I would argue that the agreements that have been made have been equitable and that the strategy we are pursuing is required by the necessities of the nuclear age, in which peace must be achieved by something better than posturing," he said.

On another topic, Mr. Kissinger said a widely circulated report that his top aide had urged encouraging a more "organic" relationship between the Soviet

Hijacked Plane Stops in Bangkok Needing Repairs

BANGKOK, April 9 (AP).—Three Moslem hijackers holding 12 Filipino hostages today let sweltering captives out of a Philippines Airlines (PAL) jet two at a time to bask in the sun while awaiting the delivery of spare parts to continue their 9,000-mile journey, an airline official said.

The twin-engine BAC-111 was delayed today at Bangkok Airport, third stop on a possible seven-stage journey to Libya, when its automatic pilot malfunctioned and spare parts could not be found, a Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) official said. (KLM acts as agents for PAL here.)

The three gunmen, self-proclaimed Moslem "freedom fighters," hijacked the plane Wednesday in the southern Philippines and ordered it to Manila, where they exchanged the 67 passengers for 12 Philippines Airlines employees.

They hoped to find asylum in the Malaysian state of Sabah, but were refused. They then demanded to be taken to Libya.

Socialists, Communists Bar Effort to Avert Vote in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

series of conferences with opposition leaders.

After an apparently tense meeting with Mr. Zaccagnini, Communist party leader Enrico Berlinguer said calls by the Christian Democrats for continued dialogue on economic problems were not enough at this point.

"This dialogue has existed and will continue to exist in the future, but it is not enough to avoid elections," Mr. Berlinguer said.

Socialist party leader Francesco De Martino said that after the Christian Democratic rejection of his proposal "where I remain nothing else but what my party has announced—the necessity of anticipated elections."

"In this situation, it is opportune for all in our judgment to anticipate elections."

Mr. Berlinguer also said that in addition to widened consultations on economic problems, the

Christian Democrats and other parties must reach some kind of accord on the problem of abortion.

The Vatican-backed Christian Democrats have so far rejected Socialist and Communist demands for abortion on demand, saying abortion should be allowed only if childbirth would endanger a woman's life, in cases of rape and cases of extreme financial hardship.

A continued deadlock on the issue could force a national referendum before summer if a parliamentary election is not held.

Politicians have predicted that the Communists would be the big winners in any early elections.

Hanoi Opens a Campaign BANGKOK, April 9 (AP).—Authorities in Hanoi have ordered a 20-day campaign to North and South Vietnam to increase production.

South Korean Forces to Get U.S. Anti-Aircraft Missiles

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—The United States plans to turn over to the South Korean Army much of the anti-aircraft missile defense system now manned by U.S. soldiers.

Defense officials say that the shift of Nike-Hercules missile batteries to South Korean forces will be made during the next year or so as Korea draws closer to being able to handle its own security against a possible attack by North Korea.

Some of the approximately 1,000 U.S. troops manning the anti-aircraft missile batteries may return home but Pentagon officials indicate that most probably they will be reassigned to other Army units in South Korea.

U.S. officials indicate that a major condition for U.S. withdrawal may be achieved by South Korea in about four years. That is when they expect South Korea's armed forces to pull about even with those of North Korea after a \$5.5-billion modernization effort is completed. That effort, financed mostly by the South Koreans, has been under way since 1971.

However, defense officials are not now committing themselves to a total U.S. military pullout by 1976, even if the South Koreans reach rough parity in military strength with North Korea.

These officials stress that there must be an absence of any threat of war to warrant a U.S. withdrawal.

"It would be no contribution to peace to withdraw when tensions in the area are high," said Morton Abramowitz, the Pentagon's top official for East Asian affairs. "Obviously, it is not possible to predict with any certainty when these satisfactory international conditions will prevail."

The last major U.S. troop reduction in South Korea occurred nearly five years ago when the Army withdrew one of its two divisions. The United States now has about 42,000 men in South Korea.

There has been constant pressure from some members of Congress for a U.S. pullout from Korea, particularly because of what critics regard as a repressive regime in Seoul.

But U.S. officials say that the Communist leadership in North Korea is unpredictable and they have expressed concern about concentrations of North Korean tanks, artillery and other forces near the demilitarized buffer zone separating North Korea and South Korea.

Among the major improvements planned for the South Korean Army is the addition of advanced anti-tank weapons to counter a 3-1 North Korean tank advantage.

Also, the South Korean Air Force is due to be strengthened with modern fighters better able to fight North Korea's sizable force of Russian-made MIGs.

5 Students Jailed SEOUL, April 9 (AP).—Five

Jewish Protesters Arrested At Soviet UN Mission in N.Y.

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a tit-for-tat response in Moscow, where the U.S. Embassy has increasingly been subjected to bomb threats and its employees to anonymous messages by Soviet citizens allegedly offended by the incidents in New York.

The incidents recall a wave of similar harassment of U.S. Embassy employees in 1971 after a gunman with a high-powered rifle pumped four bullets into the Soviet mission in New York.

Protests Protest MOSCOW, April 9 (AP).—The Soviet Communist party today demanded "effective measures" against Jewish attacks on Soviet diplomats and establishments in New York.

There can be no justification for harassment," said an article in Pravda, the party newspaper. It insisted that the United States apply its laws against the "Zionist hands."

The Pravda article was another in a series of protests against recent attacks on Soviet facilities in the New York area.

"The clear escalation of criminal actions demands urgent effective measures to prevent them and also to frustrate the unbridled fascist gangsters who feel they can escape punishment," Pravda said. It added that pro-

7 Killed in Quake In Ecuador City

QUITO, Ecuador, April 9 (AP).—A strong earthquake struck Ecuador early today. At least seven persons were reported killed and others were feared buried in the ruins of buildings, an official said.

Early reports said the major damage was in the port city of Esmeraldas, where some buildings crumbled and at least 120 were partly destroyed. Radio broadcasts quoted near Esmeraldas city official said 7 persons died.

4. Your brother's jokes.
(A good reason to call home.)
"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

If you are in Hong Kong
in April
Drop in at Harry's N.Y. Bar
Within the Hong Kong Hilton

Dentists March in Paris
PARIS, April 9 (Reuters).—More than 1,000 French dentists demonstrated outside the Health Ministry here today to demand more pay from the state health service.



BRUNKED-UP—Game warden in West Milford, N.J., jungle park changing his tire with a little help from his not-so-little Asian friend, who thought it was a game.

But Value of Information Doubtful

Miss Hearst Talking to Authorities

By John M. Goshko
and Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP).—Miss Hearst has started telling Justice Department officials her knowledge of terrorist activities on the West Coast, sources said yesterday.

The sources added, federal officials regard the information principally about bombings

in California—as vague, second-hand gossip and of no practical value to them.

The sources said that the Justice Department had the impression that Miss Hearst was eager to win leniency in her impending sentence for a bank robbery conviction but that she was still unwilling or unable to provide what officials would consider "high-level information."

Miss Hearst also has provided

information about a bank robbery last year near Sacramento in which a woman was killed, the sources said. However, they added, Justice Department officials do not believe that what she told them about the holdup is true.

Light Sentence

For these reasons, the sources said, the government has held back from any commitment to support a plea by Miss Hearst for a light sentence or to promise her immunity from prosecution for other crimes in which she might have been involved.

The sources described the Justice Department as being very interested in hearing whatever Miss Hearst wants to tell about her 19 months in the revolutionary underground. But Justice officials insist that before they make any promises, she must provide specific information that will help in pursuing investigations and obtaining convictions.

The 22-year-old newspaper heiress, who was kidnapped by the terrorist Symbionese Liberation Army Feb. 4, 1974, was found guilty by a U.S. District Court jury March 20 of joining in the April 15, 1974, holdup of a San Francisco bank. She is scheduled for sentencing Monday and she could draw a prison term of up to 25 years.

In addition, she must enter her plea Wednesday in Los Angeles County Superior Court to 11 state charges of kidnapping, armed robbery and assault with a deadly weapon stemming from a May, 1974, crime spree in that city.

Finally, federal officials are still weighing the possibility of prosecuting Miss Hearst for participating in other crimes allegedly committed by the SLA during the months before her arrest Sep. 12, including the Sacramento bank robbery.

Open Secret

Since her conviction, it has been an open secret that Miss Hearst's lawyers have been exploring the possibility of a deal that would grant her leniency in exchange for information about terrorist activities. Until now, however, the status of these negotiations has been unclear.

Columnists Jack Anderson and Les Whitman asserted today that Miss Hearst is prepared to talk about what she knows. Their column intimated that Miss Hearst can give hard information about what they call "the grim details of terrorist bombings... who used bombs on the West Coast and who plans their placement."

The column also said that Miss Hearst had selected as her "father confessor," Charles Bates, chief of the FBI's San Francisco office and the man who headed the long search for her.

However, the columnists' account is contradicted in several particulars by sources familiar with the Justice Department's position. These sources say, for one thing, that Miss Hearst has not talked with Mr. Bates or anyone from the FBI since her conviction.

Fuzzy Recollection

Mr. Malone said that he had confronted Mr. Butts with this information several days ago but that the agriculture secretary claimed only a fuzzy recollection of the memo and his note. In any event, Mr. Malone quoted Mr. Butts as saying that he did not call Mr. Ressler on the matter.

Interviewed by a television newsman, Mr. Butts was asked whether he had made a telephone call in support of the resort's expansion.

"Indeed, not," Mr. Butts said. He called such reports a fabrication. He also said that "we need to expand ski areas in the West." He said that Mr. Callaway's application, one of 42 on file, has been pending since 1972 and has been "handled typically."

Mr. Butts said of Senate investigators: "They'll do anything for a headline."

At the hearing, Mr. Malone also noted that in Feb. 24 of last year Mr. Callaway had attended a "luncheon meeting" with Mr. Butts at the Agriculture Department. He said that it could not be readily determined what was discussed at that session.

Mr. Butts said that he had lunch with Mr. Callaway to discuss the National Water Resources Council. "It's getting in this country so that you can't even appear with your friends," Mr. Butts said. "It's the kind of smear that's obviously unfair."

Black in Boston To Sue in Attack

BOSTON, April 9 (AP).—A black lawyer beaten by a gang of white teen-agers after an anti-busing demonstration at City Hall says he will sue local politicians for using the building as a sanctuary for racism and a resource center for those who would incite racial violence.

Theodore Landsmark, 29, a lawyer and executive director of the Contractors Association of Boston, suffered a broken nose, cuts and bruises Monday when he was attacked as he entered City Hall for a business meeting. Police said he was beaten by a group of white youths leaving the building after a meeting with City Council President Louise Day Hicks, an anti-busing leader.

U.S. Court Backs Right Of Aliens To Be MDs

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP).—A federal judge declared void yesterday a New York State law requiring a person applying for a doctor's license to be a U.S. citizen.

U.S. District Judge Edward Weinfeld made the ruling in a case involving eight Turkish resident aliens practicing medicine here.

Humphrey Receiving Cancer Drug

But Doctors Call His Health Prospects 'Excellent'

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., has been treated with a widely used anti-cancer drug to prevent the spread of a chronic bladder condition that his doctors say could be precancerous, although they also say that his prospects for good health are "excellent."

In repeated examinations since 1968 the former vice-president has been found to have "carcinoma in situ," which means cancer-like cells that have remained confined to a single, surface site.

Most medical authorities call the condition a transitional one that sometimes can develop into cancer; some call it an early, localized form of cancer. Some do not call it carcinoma or cancer at all, but a "dysplasia" or cell abnormality.

The Minnesota senator is in the spotlight because he is considered a possible presidential candidate. He has declared that he would not run in the Democratic primaries but that he would accept the nomination if it is offered at the Democratic National Convention.

The fact that he had taken X-ray treatment for the bladder condition in 1973 has been generally known for about two years. In an interview in April, 1974, he told a reporter that the treatment had left him exhausted, physically and spiritually, and that it was the "most terrible experience of my life."

In his current treatment, he is being given infusions of the anti-cancer drug Thiotepa. The latest infusions were in February and last month. He is due for another regular six-month checkup April 30.

The fact that he has had the same bladder condition for eight years and that it has not spread means "his prognosis for continued good health is excellent and I'm extremely optimistic," said Dr. Dabney Jarman, a leading Washington urologist who heads a medical team that has been treating the senator.

Dr. Jarman was backed in this view, during an interview this week, by the two other members of the team, Dr. F.K. Mostofi of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, one of the world's leading pathologists, and Capt. Mitchell Edson, Bethesda Naval Hospital urology chief.

Medical Statements

The bladder condition is described in a medical statement prepared for Sen. Humphrey in case of inquiries about his health during the presidential campaign. The medical summary was written by Dr. Jarman with the help of Dr. Edson, Dr. Mostofi and Dr. Willet Whitmore Jr., chief of urology at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York.

Dr. Jarman said that Sen. Humphrey has never had an invasive, spreading cancer so that in his opinion, as of Sen. Humphrey's last examination in October, "he still did not have cancer in the way in which the word is ordinarily used."

The Jarman medical summary and other facts reported by Dr. Jarman, Dr. Edson and Dr. Mostofi differ in two ways from past statements by Sen. Humphrey's personal physician and usual medical spokesman, Dr. Edgar Berman.

'Equivocal' Growth

Dr. Berman has avoided the term "in situ carcinoma" and said that except for one "equivocal" growth or possible cancer

in the fall of 1973, Sen. Humphrey has never had anything more serious than what Dr. Berman called "benign," which means non-cancerous papillomas, or tiny, warty growths.

Dr. Berman has also said that only in 1973, when the possible cancer was irradiated, did Sen. Humphrey require any treatment. Dr. Berman said this week that Thiotepa is being given "only as a precaution" and that Sen. Humphrey has had the same condition for so many years that "I'd call it a cure."

"I feel better in the last year than I have in the last eight or nine," Sen. Humphrey said in an interview. He looked trim and fit.

"I feel young," he said. Sen. Humphrey will be 65 on May 27. He usually works an 18-hour day that staff members say exhausts them.

He said he considers himself cured of any disease and that if he were not healthy he would not be a candidate for any major office.

'Just as I am'

As for the new medical summary and any effect on his presidential chances, he said, "I don't intend to be a candidate unless my party insists on it and, if they insist on it, they'll have to take me just as I am."

The Jarman-Mostofi-Edson medical team has treated Sen. Humphrey's bladder since 1968. They agreed with Sen. Humphrey's view of himself as a man in robust health except for the possible question about his bladder.

In fact, they said, he has never felt any bladder symptoms or illness "except," Dr. Jarman said, "for the symptoms we've caused



Sen. Hubert Humphrey

by our treatments"—the radiation in 1973 and the regular cystoscopies, or bladder probes, which for a time cause some bleeding, as well as more frequent and urgent urination.

'Only Premalignant'

As to whether his condition should be termed an early kind of cancer or merely possibly precancerous, Dr. Edson said, "It's only premalignant."

Dr. Jarman and Dr. Mostofi said there is no simple way to label it either "cancer" or "not cancer" and tell the full story. The problem, the doctors agreed, is not one of any disagreement over what they see inside Sen. Humphrey's bladder or cells, but one of words.

A carcinoma in situ is a transitional stage in the development of normal cells into frankly malignant ones, they explained. "Carcinoma means cancer," Dr. Jarman said. "But there are grades and this particular one does not fit into a true definition of cancer. At some institutions they do not call it a carcinoma. Perhaps dysplasia—an abnormality of the cells of the bladder lining—is a better term."

Enters Case Appealed to High Court

Justice Dept. Brief Supports Ending Bias in Private Schools

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—The Justice Department urged the Supreme Court yesterday to outlaw racial segregation in hundreds of all-white private schools, many of them in the South.

In a brief submitted to the court, Solicitor General Robert Bork argued that a Reconstruction Era civil-rights law made it illegal for private elementary and secondary schools to exclude blacks.

It was the first time the Justice Department has taken a position on the issue of racial discrimination in private schools, a department spokesman said.

Mr. Bork and Justice Department civil-rights lawyers outlined their position in a "friend of the court" brief, submitted in a suit brought by parents of two black youngsters against two all-white private schools in Virginia.

Two Setbacks

Proprietors of the Fairfax-Brewster School, Inc., in Fairfax County, and Bobbe's Private School, in Arlington, appealed to the Supreme Court after losing in the U.S. District Court and the

U.S. Circuit Court in Richmond.

The lower courts ruled that segregation in private schools was prohibited by an 1866 law guaranteeing "all persons... the same rights in every state and territory to make and enforce contracts."

Mr. Bork argued that recent court decisions in other cases make it clear that the 1866 law "prohibits all racial discrimination."

House Votes \$33.3-Billion Weapons Bill

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—The House today approved a \$33.3-billion weapon authorization bill, including production money for the controversial B-1 bomber as well as \$1.1 billion more than President Ford asked for ships. The total was only \$338 million more than the President requested, however, because House members already had cut a half-billion dollars worth of research and development funds out of the measure.

The House approved the bill 296 to 132 and sent it to the Senate. Overall, the bill authorizes \$22.9 billion for weapons and military hardware procurement in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1, and \$10.4 billion for research and development.

Before voting the bill, the House refused to withdraw 47,000 members of the armed forces from the Pacific and rejected efforts to halt testing of a new multiple nuclear warhead.

Earlier, the House had approved funds for the B-1 strategic bomber, which would ultimately cost \$22 billion.

By a 210-197 vote, the House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. John Seiberling, D-Ohio, that would have deferred use of production funds until next February.

The Defense Department, which may build 244 of the bombers, intends to decide in November whether to put the B-1 into production. In anticipation of a favorable decision, the administration has included \$948 million in production funds in the new defense budget.

Lobby Allies

The debate saw a breakdown of the traditional alliance of lobbying groups that combine to fight for cuts in the defense budget. About 37 public-interest and religious groups had formed a lobbying coalition to stop the B-1 program.

The Pentagon's opponents, however, found some of their usual allies in labor working against them. Lobbying for the B-1 program outside the House chamber was Richard Warden, legislative director of the United Auto workers, the labor union representing workers of the Rockwell International plant that would build the bomber.

tion, private as well as public, interfering with the making and enforcement of contracts."

Fee Paid

He said there is no question that a contractual relationship exists when a parent pays a fee to send a child to a private school.

Attorneys for the schools have contended that Congress meant to limit the statute to "purely commercial" transactions. If Congress had meant to do that, Mr. Bork replied, "it presumably would have done so" in explicit language.

To the contrary, Mr. Bork argued, "the contracts at issue in these cases are at the core of those covered" by the statute.

'Reverse Discrimination'

ALBANY, N.Y., April 9 (AP).—Preferential treatment for racial minorities—so-called "reverse discrimination"—is constitutional in certain circumstances, New York State's highest court ruled yesterday.

But the Court of Appeals said

that it does not necessarily approve of the practice because it feels preferential policies can sometimes be more harmful than helpful to minority group members.

The court, unanimously upholding a lower-court decision, ruled against a graduate student from Brooklyn who charged that Downstate Medical Center had rejected his application for admission while accepting those of less-qualified minority students.

The plaintiff, Martin Alevy, said rejection of his application amounted to a denial of his equal protection rights under the state and federal Constitutions. The Court of Appeals disagreed.

The court, said reverse discrimination is acceptable only when the gains derived from the preferential policy outweigh its possible detrimental effects and when the goals of the policy cannot be achieved by a less "objectionable" approach.

Butts Denies Aiding Callaway in U.S. Permit for Ski Resort

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—Senate investigator yesterday linked Agriculture Secretary Butts with efforts by Howard Callaway to persuade the Forest Service to approve an expansion of Colorado ski resort onto by federal land.

Butts has denied any involvement with the Callaway ski matter.

Sen. Malone, chief investigator of the Senate Interior Committee, said that a note which was to be in Mr. Butts's handwriting was found on an interior document memo urging that Forest Service be encouraged to take action that would pave way for the proposed expansion of Mr. Callaway's Crested Butte ski resort.

The Agriculture Department is parent agency of the Forest Service.

Mr. Malone was the first witness at an interior subcommittee hearing into Mr. Callaway's activities.

day, the chairman of the Interior Subcommittee demanded Mr. Butts explain any role he had in the expansion of the ski resort. Mr. Callaway's expansion of the ski resort, Mr. Malone said, had been a "major project" of the Forest Service and Agriculture Department officials to argue for ending his resort onto nearby owned Snodgrass Mountain.

Opposition Reversed

A tentative decision had been made by local Forest Service officials to oppose immediate expansion, But 5 1/2 months after meeting in Mr. Callaway's of the service tentatively approved the expansion proposal, expansion is still awaiting approval.

Mr. Malone said that the July meeting was just one of many acts either Mr. Callaway or brother-in-law, Ralph Waldo, who jointly own the resort, with Forest Service and Agriculture Department officials the Crested Butte matter.

Senegal to Get New Protein Food Developed in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—A shipment of "ricelets," a newly developed high-protein mixture of rice and soy, will be sent to Senegal this month, Ambassador Andre Coulbary announced at a reception here this week.

This is the first shipment of the new food substance. It is priced higher than rice but is less expensive than meat.

It was developed by Rice Protein Foods International, a joint venture formed by Nabisco, Inc. and Rivalta Foods, Inc.

A company spokesman said that "several containerized units of about 40,000 pounds apiece" would constitute the first shipment, aimed at testing the marketability of the product.

Robinson Is Confirmed

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—Charles Robinson was confirmed by the Senate this week to be deputy secretary of state.

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Some Problems, Some Success in U.S.

Attention Turns to Genetics To Get Higher Food Yields

By Bruce Johansen

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WFP).—Genetic engineers have been experimenting with chickens again.

A few years ago the basis was laid, in theory, for growing cheaper, meatier chickens faster. The theory was simple: breed the chickens without feathers.

Featherless fryers and broilers would save time and processing costs by eliminating plucking. But perhaps more important, because about 25 per cent of the protein ordinary chickens eat goes into plumage, customers would be getting more meat and chicken farmers would be spreading less on feed.

Agricultural scientists at the University of Connecticut and University of Maryland began raising featherless chickens. When theory turned into practice, however, problems appeared.

Researchers found that the experimental birds were extremely nervous, prone to chills and stomach ulcers. Many of them spent so much energy rushing around trying to keep warm that they ate more than feathered chickens.

Others stopped eating and wasted away, said Dr. Ralph Somers Jr. of the University of Connecticut.

Weigh More

At the University of Maryland, Dr. Max Rubin and Dr. Daniel Bigbee are trying to solve the problems posed by featherless fryers. They have found that birds bred without feathers weigh 5 per cent more than others. These chickens also leave 16 per cent more meat after cooking because they developed less fat (and so shrink less when cooked).

In the meantime, farmers at Indiana, Iowa, have hatched a four-legged chicken which, if developed commercially, may whet appetites of drumstick lovers.

Some genetic engineers have also bred smaller hens that lay more eggs than others. Researchers at the Texas Agricultural Research Station of the Department of Agriculture are trying to breed hens that lay eggs low in cholesterol.

So far, the geneticists have been able to select hens for egg cholesterol only 1 per cent of the time, Dr. W. R. Krueger, of the Texas Poultry Science Department, said.

Dr. Krueger did report, however, that hens laying eggs low in cholesterol lay more eggs and usually are healthier than others.

The genetic work with chickens is only one example of a recently intensified interest among farmers and agricultural researchers in the use of selective breeding to improve farm yields. Many scientists are concerned that conventional methods of increasing productivity — chemical fertilizers and complex machinery — are reaching the limits of energy availability and environmental degradation.

Adapted to Soils
For many years, farmers have used fertilizers to adapt soil to plants. Now, scientists are trying to adapt plants to fit soils formerly assumed to be unproductive.

Drs. Charles Foy, J. C. Brown and W. E. Jones of the Agriculture Department's research station in Maryland have been working with their colleagues in Brazil to adapt plants for acidic soils. In many parts of Brazil, especially the impoverished northeast and Amazon Basin, soil acidity has long limited farm production.

"We cannot provide sufficient food for the world on our good soils alone... Even if this were possible, we could not transport the food to places needed. Hence, food must be produced where the need occurs. This means using marginal soils, especially in food-poor nations," Dr. Foy said.

The researchers have been using two approaches to adapt the plants. One directly changes the genetic framework of existing species, such as strains of wheat and barley, so the plants will grow on acidic soils. But if this is too large a step for genetics alone, a low-value plant, such as weeping lovegrass, will be adapted to acidic soil, then allowed to "upgrade" the soil until it will bear productive species.

In some cases, changing the plants to fit the soil may be more economical than changing the

soil to fit the plant, said. Such genetic changes could become even more useful if the cost of fertilizers continues to increase and farm stocks, on which fertilizers are based, are depleted.

Self-Fertilizing

Because stocks of oil and an intensive search is being made for wheat that will fertilize itself, at least in part, in legumes, such as soybeans.

Scientists have found the legumes do not "fix" their nitrogen—the most important part of "self-fertilizing" themselves, but with the legumes attached to them. If similar organisms could be adapted to the roots and other cereals, depending on commercial fertilizers would be greatly reduced.

A research team in the produced nitrogen-fixing once a few years ago. On and attempt, however, the could not duplicate the results.

But scientists believe that the proper groundnut is a self-fertilizing cereal, a self-fertilizing cereal is a crucial because it is the most important basic food doubly so in hungry nations: most people obtain their food from plant, instead of animal sources.

The genetic engineers with plants have had a few problems but they have also had a few successes. One is being grown in some catalogues of exotic plants. The "potomato" yields from on its stalk and potatoes roots.

Mother-in-Law Of Sen. Kennedy Is Found Dead

COCOA BEACH, Fla., April 9 (AP)—Virginia Bennett, mother of Sen. Edward Kennedy, mother-in-law of Sen. Ted Kennedy, D-Mass., was found dead yesterday in her apartment here, police said.

Police ruled out foul play said the cause of death could immediately be determined, autopsy probably will be held day, they said.

Mrs. Bennett was believed to be in her 60s.

The body will not be released to the family until the report has been submitted by Broward County coroner's office, police said. Under Florida law, an autopsy must be performed in all cases of unattended deaths.

Mrs. Bennett, who is 7 years younger than her husband, Harry, divorced after 35 years of marriage.

Frankfurt Court Imprisons 5 for Drug Smuggling

FRANKFURT, April 9 (AP)—A court here sentenced five men and a woman to prison terms ranging from 1 1/2 years to 9 years for drug-smuggling.

The defendants were charged with smuggling heroin worth millions of marks (\$1.8 million) to West Germany. It was charged from Chinese dealer Amsterdam and sold mainly to U.S. servicemen in Frankfurt.

Israel's Joshua Feinberg, Simon Rimov were sentenced 9 years and 6 months.

The man accused of being gang's ringleader, Josef Al, a restaurant owner from Aviv, escaped from pretrial body and is still being sought. His brother, Nissim Al, 7 years and 6 months and Bar Ziv 2 years and 10 months.

Another Israeli, Josef Jakob, was sentenced 6 years in prison last month. His West German girlfriend, Karin Lausen, received a 4-year sentence.

An 18-year-old U.S. girl, Devora, was sentenced suspended sentence of 3 years and 9 months.

Sardinia Kidnappers Free Wrong Victim

NUORO, Sardinia, April 9 (UPI)—Judges this week released a Belgian real estate agent kidnapped by mistake 10 days ago.

Police said that the kidnappers apparently mistook Albert Helsen, 51, for the Belgian owner of the villa and land which Helsen was arranging to sell. Apparently realizing their mistake they let him go without a ransom payment, police said.

Finns Buy Swedish Crowns
STOCKHOLM, April 9 (AP)—Sweden will sell 15 of its air force's Draken fighters and trainer aircraft, the most recent announced yesterday. The cost will be about 68 million kroner (\$11.5 million).

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July 1976

Miners Reject 3% Proposal Callaghan Urges Restraints On Wages to Fight Inflation

LONDON, April 9 (UPI)—Prime Minister James Callaghan, in his first public speech since assuming his post Monday, called today for tough new pay curbs to beat inflation.

But the coal miners rejected his appeal as "unrealistic."

In his speech, at Cardiff, Mr. Callaghan said, "Our prices are all rising faster than those of our partners and competitors abroad."

"Inflation has to be brought down much further. That is why I ask the country and the trade union movement to agree once again to a voluntary policy for incomes," he said.

Britain's current inflation rate, according to government estimates, is 14 per cent a year, compared with 3 per cent a year ago. But it remains much higher than that in most major Western industrial countries.

Accept Deal

Mr. Callaghan urged the trade unions and the country as a whole to accept an anti-inflation deal offered by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey in his budget speech Tuesday.

Under this deal, the government would cut income taxes for lower-paid workers if the unions agreed to a 3-per-cent ceiling on pay raises in the coming year.

This would replace the existing 5% (\$11) a week limit on pay increases which expires in August.

But first trade union reaction was hostile.

Joe Gormley, president of Britain's coal miners' union, said, "We would not go for 3 per cent. It is not realistic and we would not even put it to our members."

Arthur Scargill, Communist leader of 80,000 miners in Yorkshire, Britain's largest coal field, said, "We shall demand a minimum of £100 a week for coal face workers or an increase of 38 per cent. We shall go for nothing less."

At the Stoke, Ill., headquarters, the company said that it was in the position of vice-president in charge of ensuring that the company's pathological and toxicological programs are "properly executed."

Company Protest

In another statement, released in Washington, the company said that it "strongly agrees with many of the conclusions and recommendations" in the report of the Food and Drug Administration's task force investigation of the company's animal-testing procedures.

The company said that it "strongly objects to the suggestion that a grand jury may be necessary to determine whether there were any violations of law."

And it said that it felt it was "highly inappropriate for the FDA to use the occasion of a task force investigation hearing to comment on such a procedure."

Healey said that the company is particularly concerned at such public comment in a political environment which adversely prejudices the Justice Department's impartial consideration of the grand jury question.

The FDA complaint against the company includes allegations that more than 200 test animals but were not reported to a government that adverse pathology reports were omitted, and that dead animals were held for long periods before examination.

ATO, Warsaw Pact
and Round of Talks

VIENNA, April 9 (UPI)—ATO and Warsaw Pact negotiators ended the eighth round of talks on reducing armed forces in Central Europe yesterday, with each side blaming the other for lack of progress.

Chief Dutch delegate Willem Vos van Steenwijk, speaking at the West, said the Warsaw Pact was hampering progress in these talks by refusing to provide details of its forces. Czechoslovakia's Tomas Lahoda, speaking for the Warsaw Pact, said the West should "renounce attempts to obtain by means of negotiations, unilateral military advantages."

Die as Ship Capsizes

ATHENS, April 9 (UPI)—A pilot freighter yesterday capsized on leaving drydock after a mishap of repairs, and five seamen trapped in the engine room were drowned.

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BOMBED OUT—Frelimo guerrilla camp in northern Mozambique on Rhodesian border, after it was bombed by Rhodesian Air Force and attacked by Rhodesian troops (black and white). Picture made last month shows Mozambican soldiers after the attack.

E. Germany's American Spy Said to Leave U.S. for Mexico

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI)—James Sattler, who admitted to being a spy for East Germany, is believed to have left the United States for Mexico within the last few days, reliable sources said yesterday.

Mr. Sattler, whose activities became known after he registered with the Justice Department as a paid agent for East German intelligence services, disappeared from his suburban Washington apartment earlier this week.

The sources said that he left behind his wife, Iva. She was further identified as the daughter of Gen. Jose Berchowsky, chief of staff of the Chilean Air Force, and a former secretary to Manuel Trucco, Chilean ambassador to the United States.

Officials at the Chilean Embassy confirmed that she had been the ambassador's secretary and had left the job a few months ago to get married.

Recommended for Job

In another development, Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., revealed that in February of last year he had recommended Mr. Sattler for a job as minority staff consultant with the House Internal Security Subcommittee. However, Rep. Findley added, he withdrew his backing after the FBI informed him that Mr. Sattler was a suspected foreign agent.

Mr. Sattler, 37, was fired last Friday by the Atlantic Council, a private organization for the study of foreign policy, where he had worked as a part-time consultant since 1972. The council acted after learning of his connection with East German intelligence.

His reasons for voluntarily revealing his espionage activities are not clear.

Rep. Findley, ranking Republican member of the House subcommittee, said that he had interviewed Mr. Sattler and added: "I was so impressed with Sattler that I hoped to hire him."

However, he continued, after a routine background check was started, "three FBI agents came to my Capitol Hill office and told me the shocking news that Sattler had been passing information to an East German contact for a considerable period of time."

Mr. Findley said he and the FBI considered hiring Mr. Sattler in hopes that "he would eventually implicate other spies operating in our country." In the end, he decided to simply tell Mr. Sattler that the job was unavailable.

Worldwide Epidemic
Of Swine Flu Feared

GENEVA, April 9 (AP)—A meeting of international influenza experts, convened by the World Health Organization, called yesterday on health authorities around the world to prepare against possible epidemics of swine flu next winter.

The experts said vaccination alone cannot prevent the spread of the disease and other measures must be considered, particularly in countries where vaccine is available only in small quantities or not at all.

They advised health authorities to keep the medical profession and the public informed and prepare contingency plans for adapting existing health services to a potentially exceptional situation.

Fire Alarm Diverts
Airliner Over Pacific

HONOLULU, April 9 (AP)—An Air New Zealand DC-10 jetliner with 218 persons aboard landed safely here this week after diverting from its course because warning lights in the pilot's cabin indicated a possible fire in the cargo compartment. It had been going from Tahiti to Los Angeles.

A search of the cargo compartment by firemen here showed no fire. Passengers were taken off the plane during the search.

A Correction

ROME, April 9 (Reuters)—Former U.S. diplomat George Ball's statement asserting the "inevitability of the Communists coming to power in Italy and elsewhere" was printed in the magazine L'Espresso, and not in another publication cited in a Reuters dispatch (IET, April 8).

Iran Cuts Cuba Ties;
Interference Claimed

TEHRAN, April 9 (AP)—Iran severed diplomatic relations with Cuba this week claiming that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro had interfered in the internal affairs of Iran.

It has been reported that Mr. Castro and the leader of the outlawed Communist party of Iran, Haj Akbari, met in Moscow last month during the 25th congress of the Soviet Communist party. Iran asked the Cuban Embassy for a clarification of the reported meeting. Apparently the Cuban reply prompted the decision to break relations.

Denktash Bars
New Cyprus
Peace Talks

CLERIDES' Successor
Is Extremist, He Says

From Wire Dispatches
NICOSIA, April 9—Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş said today that he would not hold talks on the future of Cyprus with newly appointed Greek-Cypriot negotiator Tassos Papadopoulos.

"It is out of the question to think I will sit at the conference table with Papadopoulos," Mr. Denktaş told newsmen. He said that Mr. Papadopoulos had belonged to the EOKA guerrilla group which sought Cyprus's union with Greece and said Mr. Papadopoulos still holds extremist views.

Mr. Papadopoulos, deputy speaker of the Cyprus House of Representatives, yesterday was named Greek-Cypriot negotiator after Glafkos Clerides resigned the post. Mr. Clerides quit under pressure from President Makarios after agreeing with Mr. Denktaş that Greek-Cypriot peace proposals should be presented before the Turkish Cypriots made their settlement offer. The President felt that both sets of proposals should be put forward at the same time.

Report of Slaying

Meanwhile, Greek-Cypriot officials said that a Turkish soldier today shot a Greek-Cypriot national guardman today along the heavily fortified line dividing the two communities' sectors here in Nicosia. There was no immediate comment by the Turkish Cypriots.

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The shooting coincided with a political crisis created by the Turkish Cypriots' rejection yesterday of proposals by the Greek Cypriots for ending the standoff that has existed since invading Turkish troops took over the northern half of Cyprus in mid-1974 following a Greek-led coup against the Makarios government.

Mr. Denktaş said he would consider the Greek-Cypriot proposals only after the deletion of an assertion that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has suggested certain territorial concessions by the Turkish Cypriots.

In Geneva, Mr. Waldheim said today that Mr. Clerides' resignation was a serious "setback" to the peace efforts. Mr. Waldheim said that, unless Mr. Clerides changed his mind, the resumption of the UN-sponsored talks in Vienna would be delayed.

Cosmos-813 Launched

MOSCOW, April 9 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today put in orbit Cosmos-813, a space research station. Tass news agency said.

Gaullist Chief Resigns

PARIS, April 9 (Reuters)—André Bord resigned today as secretary-general of the UDR Gaullist party, the largest group in the French National Assembly. His successor will be elected on April 24.

Japan Chamber Votes Budget
Despite Lockheed Boycott

TOKYO, April 9 (AP)—The lower house of parliament passed today an \$81-billion budget for fiscal 1976 as three major opposition parties continued their boycott of the sessions.

The opposition is demanding that the names of all Japanese government officials involved in the Lockheed payoff scandal be disclosed immediately from documents received from the United States. The government insists that the documents should be kept confidential until legal action is taken against violations connected with the case.

The ruling Liberal Democratic party voted for the bill and the opposition Democratic-Socialist party, which agreed to participate in parliamentary debate, voted against it.

The bill will be sent to the upper house and it is expected to be passed by May 10, when a provisional stop-gap budget covering the first 40 days of fiscal 1976 expires.

Polish Chief Sets
Bonn Trip in June

BONN, April 9 (Reuters)—Polish Communist party chief Edward Gierek will visit Bonn June 8-12 to sign a series of Polish-West German agreements, a government spokesman announced here this week.

The visit will be the first here by a Polish party chief.

It was arranged at a meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who arrived in Bonn Tuesday for a four-day visit.

Gunpowder Plant Blast

VALENCE, France, April 9 (AP)—A series of explosions destroyed a gunpowder factory today, causing the death of four workers. Five workers were injured. The plant makes shotgun shells.

Finns End Strike
In Food Industry

HELSINKI, April 9 (UPI)—More than 40,000 food industry workers ended a two-week strike yesterday, accepting a two-year contract giving them pay increases of about 15 per cent.

The food industry is expected to put heavy pressure on the government to allow food prices to increase when the national price control law expires July 1. The food strike had closed dairies, bakeries and slaughterhouses, leaving supermarket shelves bare of essential items. Workers said milk and bread should be in the shops by tomorrow.

Soviet Refugee Says
He Wants to Go Home

THE HAGUE, April 9 (AP)—A Soviet veterinarian who had been granted political asylum by the Netherlands told Dutch officials today that he wants to return to the Soviet Union.

Konstantin Roessini, 45, had been in the Netherlands since December, when he deserted a Soviet agricultural delegation. On Tuesday he turned up at the Soviet Embassy in The Hague and remained there. Today he talked with officials at the Dutch Foreign Ministry for an hour, and a spokesman said he confirmed that he wanted to go home.

Gaullist Chief Resigns

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Good vibes

In the Balinese language there is no word for foreigner. Along country roads, through peaceful villages, children wave and people smile. And as twilight envelops the island, the shimmering melodies of the gamelan call you to another evening of music and dance and drama. Everyone is welcome. Everyone is friendly. They're not making islands like Bali any more.

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Thai

ART IN PARIS: The Icons of Bulgaria—From Eternity Down Into History

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT).—History has subjected some parts of the world to subordinate wear and tear. Bulgaria is one of them.

The exhibition of Bulgarian icons at the Petit Palais (to June 13) does not seem to reflect any of the country's oppressive history.

Look at the map: Some 180 miles from the country's southern frontier stands Istanbul,

once Constantinople, long a focus of threatening power. The migrant warriors who gave the country its name conquered the land in the 7th century and were gradually absorbed by the population they had vanquished. After some two centuries of strife with the Byzantine empire to the south and with Russia, Magyars and others to the north the Bulgarians received Christianity. And while this did not put an end to the fighting (Bulgarian monarchs fancied the Byzantine

crown), it did establish a basis for relationship and thus had a strong civilizing influence. This development came to a sudden end with the beginning of Turkish rule in 1393. It was to last 500 years, and while it could be benign and tolerant in its days of strength and tranquility it also brought exactions and atrocities such as seem to be the norm when a country is colonized by a people who worship another god. The people fled across the Danube with their priests.

Nobles migrated too, or received Islam. Yet the Turks did not seek systematically to eradicate Christianity and the Christian community survived through a long hibernation.

LIBERATION

Early in the 19th century Serbia began stirring and Byron was in Greece, whose war of liberation stirred the emotions of Western Europe. But the liberation of Bulgaria was slower in coming, and it was only in 1878, not quite

100 years ago, that Bulgaria, with the support of Russia, gained its independence. The new king, a German prince, was the Russian candidate.

Like all Christian art of the Near East—and unlike religious art in Western Europe—the Bulgarian icon maker's art barely changes over the centuries. The canon of the Byzantine religious image kept their immobile dignity until the end of the 18th century. The 19th century, however, brings a striking

change. The colors begin to shift, taking on the nouveau riche shades one associates with a decaying Ottoman Empire. The style degenerates and a new and rather incongruous sort of movement worms its way into the rigid framework of acceptable attitudes.

Movement, which used to be the representation of an eternal, untroubled peace, like the untroubled peace of the icon, now seems to represent the very idea of change. St. George, in the traditional view, was always killing the dragon because the anxious faithful were always reviving him. But St. Basil, in his 16th-century, generally uniform and followed by an army bearing the standards of Russia, seems to have stepped down from eternity and into history.

This clandestine little work (No. 152) reflects the end of a period extending over 10 centuries, during which the Byzantine tradition had been perpetuated.

200 Exhibits
The show at the Petit Palais, which comprises over 200 items, including about 30 cult objects, provides a handsome array of paintings that were created according to rules that were primarily based on considerations of mystical functionalism. In this sense the icons, like the African mask, were utilitarian objects. The passage from a very finely balanced and elaborate theory of the icon (such as one finds in the works of the early theologians of Near Eastern Christianity) to a magical conception was almost unavoidable, and hence one comes to such notions as that of the miraculous image.

This was not a wonder-working image but one that was considered *achetivost*, not the work of any human hand. The awesome power, the demanding intensity that shines out of the dark, stern eyes of so many of

A 17th-century icon of St. Marina which is from the Sofia Museum of Archaeology and Religious Art.

the figures does to the Byzantine tradition is still impressive today and allows us to understand something of the impact these works could have on the religious imagination of earlier centuries. But there is also a gentle radiating warmth that is expressed in the dominant colors of such works, and a sense of reassuring order and stability in the precisely regulated construction of the composition. Until the Renaissance, after all, in West-

ern Europe, and until more recently still, one may suppose a Christian country behind a hostile border of another section, nature, the human and history were seen as a raging chaos of conflicting, often evil forces mercilessly subdued, controlled and ordered: a degree by a divine will. It is perhaps, more than anything else, the vision out of the power, the severity and brooding gentleness of the came to grow.

THEATER IN LONDON: Harold Pinter's 16-Year Journey

By John Walker

LONDON, April 9 (IHT).—As Harold Pinter's "No Man's Land" rejoins the National Theatre's repertoire so his "The Caretaker" is revived at the Swan Theatre providing a fascinating chance to see what progressions and journeys he has made in the 16 years since he first established himself as an original and invigorating dramatic voice.

Both plays begin in similar fashion—a man brings a stranger into his home; both, in part, deal with similar and now familiar concerns—the struggle for possession of some clearly defined territory, the need of the characters to invade others in the obsessive fantasies that form their lives (what you might call their search for love) and their failure to do so.

In the years since "The Caretaker" was first produced in 1960, Mr. Pinter has worked his way up the social scale from London's shabby suburbs to Hampstead's posh literary enclaves. His characters now worry more about what they say and the way they say it. They quibble and contradict where once they would have stayed silent. But they remain brothers under the skin.

Davies, the tramp of "The Caretaker," who stumbles into the attic of the brain-damaged Aston is a less assured, illiterate version of Spooner, the shabby postmaster of "No Man's Land"—both of them are rejected, fringe figures trying to wheedle their way back into society.

In Kevin Billington's production of "The Caretaker," the attic is one that any self-respecting tramp would reject in favor of the nearest gutter. Mr. Pinter's characters seem to have slid down the social scale since the original production. They inhabit not merely a seedy, half-derelict house but a filthy slum. As a result, Mick's talk of doing up the place seems not the grandiose dream of a Cockney truster but a wild, impossible fantasy. It undercuts Mick's grasp on reality so that he is as much adrift as Davies and the zombie-like Aston.

Mr. Billington last year revived "The Birthday Party" as if it were a broad comedy. Here, he manages to displace much of the menace of "The Caretaker." It is partly the result of the acting. As Aston, Roger Lloyd Pack is effectively still but never strange enough. His long speech on his hospital treatment fails to chill,

as it should. Simon Rouse's Mick has the right nervous energy but little of the character's shyness. This development came to a sudden end with the beginning of Turkish rule in 1393. It was to last 500 years, and while it could be benign and tolerant in its days of strength and tranquility it also brought exactions and atrocities such as seem to be the norm when a country is colonized by a people who worship another god. The people fled across the Danube with their priests.

at the Palmengarten the same night at 8 p.m. and Neil Sedaka at the Jahrhunderthalle, also the same night, at 8 p.m.

BRUSSELS—Samman Hal Singer will be featured at Pol's April 10.

LONDON—The Al Jarreau trio and Chubby are at Ronnie Scott's every night.

Johnny Cash and his show will be in Paris April 10 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées for two shows at 8 and 9 p.m. The next night they are in Rotterdam at the Sportpaleis Ahoy at 8 p.m.

SHARPS & FLATS

MUNICH—Diana Ross will be at the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums April 10 at 8 p.m. 1000 will be at the Circus Krone-Bau the same night at 8 p.m. The Pasadena Roof Orchestra is at the Theater in der Pfandmühlstrasse April 14 at 8 p.m.

Billy Swan, touring Germany, will be in Frankfurt April 10 at the Jahrhunderthalle at 8 p.m. and the following night in Munich at the Circus Krone-Bau, also at 8 p.m.

FRANKFURT—The group Embarco is at the Jaskeller April 10 at 8 p.m. David Bowie at the Festhalle April 13 at 8 p.m. The Pasadena Roof Orchestra will be at the Palmengarten the same night at 8 p.m. and Neil Sedaka at the Jahrhunderthalle, also the same night, at 8 p.m.

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July 1976

Little Support Given

Round Hits New Low, K. Bank Fails to Act

N. April 9 (AP-DJ)—Bank to another record in a fall that dealers significant because the pound did not exercise to raise its minimum rate of 9 per cent to

lé Profit by 7.7% ing 1975

Switzerland, April 9.—Consolidated net profit of the group rose 7.7 per cent to 799 million francs from 742 million in 1974, the company said.

Net sales rose to 12,288 million francs from 11,824 million in 1974.

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Marubeni Survives Bribe Scandal

By John Saar

TOKYO, April 9 (WP).—Despite insults, accusations and taunting showers of black-dyed peanuts, the Marubeni corporation is making a striking comeback from its Lockheed woes. Two months after allegations that it funneled bribes of \$2 million to government officials, the giant Japanese trading company is buying and selling round the globe pretty much as usual.

Despite a criminal investigation, heavy blows to corporate pride and prestige and the forced resignations of three senior executives, a spokesman insists that Marubeni's business functions are largely undamaged. While wringing their hands over the disruption, they thankfully note that damage to the balance sheet will amount to much less than 1 per cent of an annual turnover totaling \$18.4 billion in 1975.

Foreign economists see Marubeni's crisis-management as a dramatic demonstration of the strength and resilience possessed by the major Japanese trading companies. Marubeni and the other trading giants finance, market and invest around the world on a huge scale. "They took a big drubbing on this," commented an American economist. "But they are big, well-organized and diversified to absorb a business loss."

Typical of the superficial damage is the action of 57 municipal governments in boycotting Marubeni goods and services to protest the Lockheed tie. Even if carried through, the boycott would cost the corporation no more than \$1.3 million. After acting as Lockheed's agent for 18 years, Marubeni, Japan's third-largest trading company, abruptly severed the relationship last month, citing and misrepresenting Lockheed's "false allegations."

In contrast to Lockheed, which has incurred a setback but little public anger, Marubeni is under daily siege by indignant demonstrators. In one

militant protest 1,000 unionists took over the lobby of the 18-story corporate headquarters close to the imperial palace and bombarded employees with peanuts.

Psychological stress on employees has been a major concern. Under the Japanese practice, employees associate themselves closely with their company and suspicion of Marubeni has put each of the 8,000 workers under public "loathing and condemnation," according to a spokesman.

Hiroshi Toh, the former senior managing director who admitted signing the "100 peanuts" receipt which Lockheed claims meant \$100,000, has moved into a hotel to draw the press away from his family. Reported to be "exhausted and dispirited," he has received letters threatening to kill him and his children.

Mr. Toh and Toshiharu Okubo, who also resigned after admitting he signed coded receipts for Lockheed, remain nominally on the staff and report for work every day although they have no duties. "Such a capable man (as Mr. Toh) will surely find an appropriate post," said the spokesman pointedly.

The two men were punished, he explained, for signing false receipts without seeking prior approval from senior executives. The central question as to whether they actually passed the \$2 million to government officials to help Lockheed's sales effort is unresolved.

With the police investigation rumored not to have found evidence of bribery by Marubeni so far, the company strategists are gradually swinging to a tougher line of defense. At first they were ready to concede the possibility of grave individual misconduct by Mr. Toh and Mr. Okubo. Now they maintain that both men were misled by Lockheed into signing the receipts.

"I believe Lockheed made a large-scale cover-up to prevent further probing by the FBI," said the spokesman. He offered no evidence, but surmised that Lockheed might have "laundered" the money in Japan for return to the United States.

Might Later Become Member of GATT

China Said to Weigh Role in Trade Talks

GENEVA, April 9 (AP-DJ).—China is taking a keen interest in the Geneva world trade talks and may seek to take part, possibly as early as next year, according to authoritative sources.

The other notable absentee at the Tokyo Round trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

(GATT) is the Soviet Union. Moscow has shown little interest in the sources said Russian participation in the talks would depend heavily on the result of the world trade talks.

If there is a grain trade agreement, the Soviet Union would be under strong pressure to join. A preparatory group on a grain trade pact met in February in London and is due to meet again in May.

The sources said pressure on China to join the trade talks, and subsequently GATT, comes from the following:

• A handicap in trade with GATT members.

• A growing potential to export oil, which would change its trade structure.

• A heightening shift toward reorganizing the domestic economy so that the investment is not predominantly in the agricultural sector. This would imply that the Chinese consider importing more food.

• The need to be party to negotiations seeking to revise the world trade system. The Tokyo Round talks should result in an agreement in the next few years. It would be many more years before the pact is ratified by member governments, and it could be that the set of agreed rules would apply for several decades, or into the next century.

The Geneva trade talks are open to any country, regardless of whether it is a member of GATT or not.

One way for China to join would be to first sit in on meetings, as Mexico, which is not a member of GATT, is doing.

But conference sources doubt that China would do likewise for at least two reasons: Being a major country, it could not just sit by and not take an active role to both preserve its interests and support its alliances, and secondly, China at this time is severely short of expert negotiators.

The sources said shortage of experts was made even worse in the case of the trade talks because negotiations are extremely complicated and often technical. Besides, the sources said, China's negotiators had no experience whatsoever in multilateral trade discussions, their expertise being limited to bilateral discussions, especially with East European nations.

There are other reasons which have kept Peking from sending for GATT membership forms, the sources said, including the Chinese conviction that their economy is not ready for import competition and that GATT rules on disclosure of trade and monetary data would jeopardize their independence.

The sources said that Chinese fears were largely unfounded, and that the Chinese are coming around to that view. GATT rules allow countries to keep imports in check if their domestic economies are threatened. And though GATT membership on paper restricts free action of governments in some spheres, practice has shown that members have always found a way to do what they wish, they said.

The sources agreed that China

was unlikely to stir this year because the talks were in the doldrums, waiting for fresh wind after the U.S. presidential elections. Other countries are equally content to leave hard bargaining for next year, when the promise of a European and Japanese business resurgence may come true.

Real dollar outlays, with adjustments to eliminate the impact of rising prices, will probably increase at about a 4-per-cent rate over the next five years, according to the bank's economic letter.

Citibank said controversy over claims that real defense spending and the country's overall defense posture has fallen in recent years is prodding Congress to vote more

in a separate statement, Citibank said "there is every reason to believe that real defense outlays will increase this year and in the future as well."

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Bank Reports 30-Year Low

U.S. Firms' Profit Margins Drop

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP-DJ).—Despite an upswing in sales in the fourth quarter, corporate profit margins for the full year of 1975 tumbled to their lowest point in the past 30 years, Citibank reports.

There was a notable improvement over the first quarter, but the increase in profits from the recession trough was not enough to keep the average for the year from dropping 9 per cent below the 1974 level, the bank notes in its April economic letter.

In Citibank's annual survey of corporate profits, which this year covered 3,522 firms, about 56 per cent of the companies reported profits higher than in 1974. "But," the bank said, "34 industries experienced a decline in earnings and two groups—household appliances and real estate trusts—plunged into net deficit."

After-tax profits declined 8 per cent and profits per unit decreased commensurately, while profits per dollar of sales dropped even more sharply from 5.1 cents in 1974 to 4.4 cents in 1975, Citibank said. Altogether 45 of the 58 industries surveyed had lower profit margins in 1975 than in 1974.

Profit margins in 1975 were the lowest since 1945, a year of wartime controls, rationing and excess profit taxes. The average rate of return on net worth declined to 11.1 per cent in 1975 compared with 12.7 per cent in 1974, the bank added.

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funds for the development and purchase of sophisticated weaponry. Also, the Citibank economists note, sharp increases in the production of military hardware would be politically attractive because it would add 130,000 defense industry jobs. To pay for the estimated increases of 15 per cent in research

Wall St. Prices Drop Again After Early Advance Fades

NEW YORK, April 9 (IBT).—Stocks closed sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange today, continuing their plunge of the past two sessions after an early advance faded to gather strength.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was off 3.21 points to 983.26 at the close, also its 31st level. At noon the Dow was ahead by point.

Declining issues continued to dominate the market strongly by about 330 to about 1,150. Volume totaled 19.05 million shares compared with 20.88 million yesterday.

Brokers said the market was continuing to digest the big gains registered in the first quarter of the year.

"We're simply in a consolidation period," declared Ronald Cooper of Thomson McKinnon, Auchincloss Kohlmeyer Inc.

He said the market did not make any great progress after reaching 1,000 on the Dow recently, and this probably has been another source of disappointment to many investors.

C. D. Seale was the most active issue and was off 1/8 to 5/8 after a loss of 1 3/4 in active trading yesterday. A Food and Drug Administration task force report questioned company animal testing procedures.

Natamex was down 2 to 24 in active trading. The Internal Revenue Service announced it would disallow the foreign credit to certain production-sharing contractors. Following the announcement, Natamex said it intends to continue to claim the credit and will dispute any disallowance.

Libbey-Owens-Ford was ahead 3/4 at 32. The company yesterday reported sharply higher first-quarter earnings which it attributed to a "dramatic" recovery in automobile production.

Raychem was off 3/4 to 51 3/4. The company reported higher first-quarter net but also said its backlog was down at the end of the first quarter from a year earlier.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 1.04 to 102.06.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading at midday on the Chicago Board Options Exchange. In volume of 7,114, 206 series advanced, 213 declined and 148 sold unchanged. The turnover compared to 35,023 posted yesterday.

"Prices are beginning to stabilize after the dramatic losses of the last two days," said one floor broker. "I think the market's attempting to make a technical bounce up. The economic news is still bullish."

Yesterday's announcement of an increase in the money supply should exert additional bullish pressure at this point in the recovery.

Soybeans and corn were lower and wheat and oats were mixed within a very narrow range on the Chicago Board of Trade.

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High. Low.	P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close			
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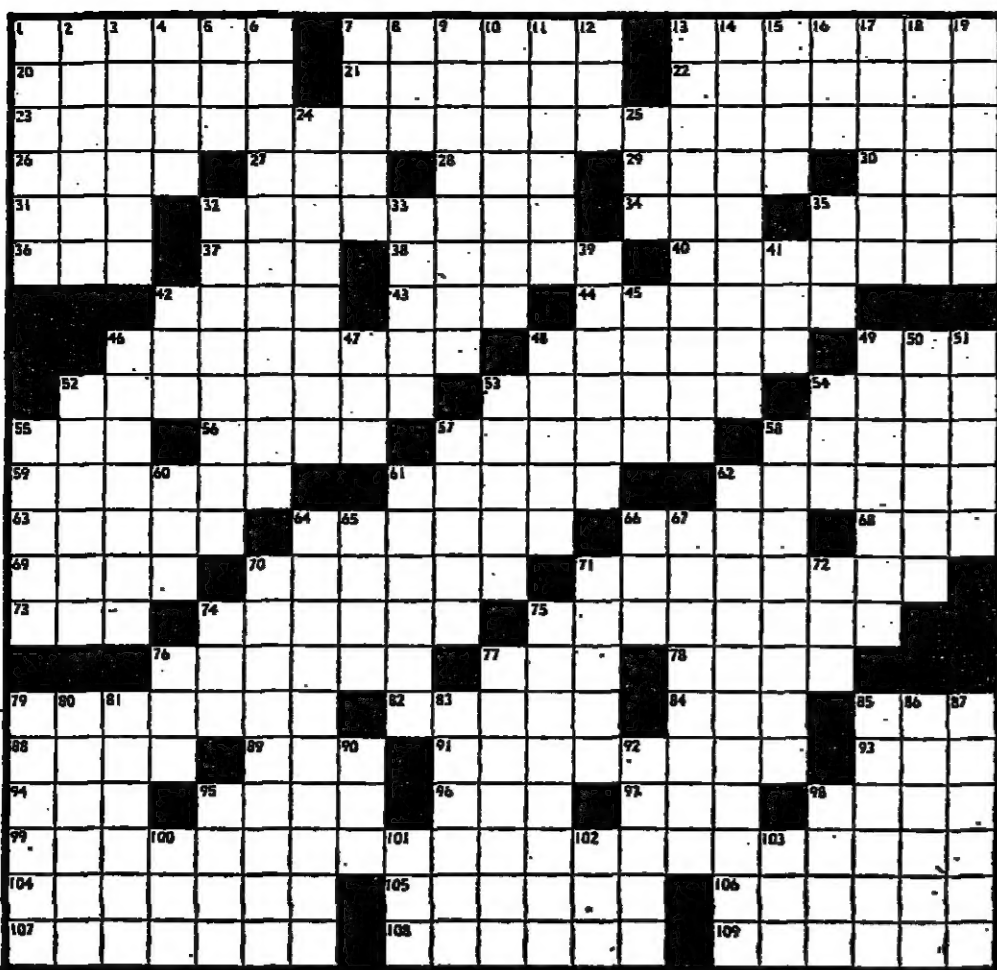
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

EASTERTIDE—By Robert Roop



ACROSS
1 Part of B.C.
2 Roman pounds
3 Daytime TV
4 One who takes
5 Road painter
6 Aggravated
7 Julia Ward
8 Bitter
9 E.K. stops
10 Located: Abbr.
11 Range part
12 White-rose house
13 Incapacitated
14 Game piece
15 Churchyard
16 Neighbor of Scot.
17 Distant deity
18 Future grade
19 Mountain
20 "Looking Glass"
21 game
22 Fontaine et al.
23 Nerve tissue
24 Remains
25 Biotic in Scot-
26 land
27 High priest who
28 condemned Jesus
29 Biblical calf
30 Obtained: Abbr.
31 Protein
32 Bully
33 Believed in Italy
34 Pacific island
35 Poetic words
36 Partner of
37 funder
38 —Noster
39 Place of no holy
40 Easter
41 Easter, in
42 Sausage
43 Game reports

DOWN
1 George
2 Miss Pryor
3 Across Ada et al.
4 Roman date
5 But, to play
6 Having three
7 Actor Alan and
8 family
9 N.Y. subway
10 Range horses
11 Art's beard
12 Starts the day
13 Certain Alaskan
14 Abbr.
15 Temple of
16 Across

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
ACROSS
1 PART OF B.C. (1)
2 ROMAN POUNDS (2)
3 DAYTIME TV (3)
4 ONE WHO TAKES (4)
5 ROAD PAINTER (5)
6 AGGRAVATED (6)
7 JULIA WARD (7)
8 BITTER (8)
9 E.K. STOPS (9)
10 LOCATED: ABBR. (10)
11 RANGE PART (11)
12 WHITE-ROSE HOUSE (12)
13 INCAPACITATED (13)
14 GAME PIECE (14)
15 CHURCHYARD (15)
16 NEIGHBOR OF SCOT. (16)
17 DISTANT DEITY (17)
18 FUTURE GRADE (18)
19 MOUNTAIN (19)
20 "LOOKING GLASS" (20)
21 GAME (21)
22 FONTAINE ET AL. (22)
23 NERVE TISSUE (23)
24 REMAINS (24)
25 BIOTIC IN SCOT- (25)
26 LAND (26)
27 HIGH PRIEST WHO (27)
28 CONDEMNED JESUS (28)
29 BIBLICAL CALF (29)
30 OBTAINED: ABBR. (30)
31 PROTEIN (31)
32 BULLY (32)
33 BELIEVED IN ITALY (33)
34 PACIFIC ISLAND (34)
35 POETIC WORDS (35)
36 PARTNER OF (36)
37 FUNDER (37)
38 —NOSTER (38)
39 PLACE OF NO HOLY (39)
40 EASTER (40)
41 EASTER, IN (41)
42 SAUSAGE (42)
43 GAME REPORTS (43)

WEATHER

LOCATIONS	TEMPERATURE	WIND	WEATHER
ALABAMA	68	SE	Cloudy
ALASKA	48	SE	Clear
ARIZONA	68	SE	Clear
ARKANSAS	68	SE	Clear
CALIFORNIA	68	SE	Clear
COLORADO	68	SE	Clear
CONNECTICUT	68	SE	Clear
DELAWARE	68	SE	Clear
FLORIDA	68	SE	Clear
GEORGIA	68	SE	Clear
ILLINOIS	68	SE	Clear
INDIANA	68	SE	Clear
IOWA	68	SE	Clear
KANSAS	68	SE	Clear
KENTUCKY	68	SE	Clear
LOUISIANA	68	SE	Clear
MAINE	68	SE	Clear
MARYLAND	68	SE	Clear
MASSACHUSETTS	68	SE	Clear
MICHIGAN	68	SE	Clear
MINNESOTA	68	SE	Clear
MISSISSIPPI	68	SE	Clear
MISSOURI	68	SE	Clear
MONTANA	68	SE	Clear
NEBRASKA	68	SE	Clear
NEVADA	68	SE	Clear
NEW HAMPSHIRE	68	SE	Clear
NEW JERSEY	68	SE	Clear
NEW MEXICO	68	SE	Clear
NEW YORK	68	SE	Clear
NORTH CAROLINA	68	SE	Clear
NORTH DAKOTA	68	SE	Clear
OHIO	68	SE	Clear
OKLAHOMA	68	SE	Clear
OREGON	68	SE	Clear
PENNSYLVANIA	68	SE	Clear
RHODE ISLAND	68	SE	Clear
SOUTH CAROLINA	68	SE	Clear
SOUTH DAKOTA	68	SE	Clear
TENNESSEE	68	SE	Clear
TEXAS	68	SE	Clear
UTAH	68	SE	Clear
Vermont	68	SE	Clear
VIRGINIA	68	SE	Clear
WASHINGTON	68	SE	Clear
WEST VIRGINIA	68	SE	Clear
WISCONSIN	68	SE	Clear
WYOMING	68	SE	Clear

BOOKS

SOME HONORABLE MEN

Political Conventions 1960-1972

By Norman Mailer. Little, Brown. 512 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Eric Redman

IT has been said of Hemingway that other writers can imitate his style, but not his method of seeing things. With Norman Mailer, the reverse is more accurate: His vision, while often startling, is not imitable, but few writers today have license to publish so many words. And are to Mailer's style what great splashes of paint were to Hans Hofmann's.

Luckily for Mailer, he didn't wait until 1976 to present a publisher with the manuscript of "The Naked and the Dead." If he had, his editor would have told him curtly, "Great book—now cut a hundred pages." The alternative would be to price it at \$15 and first novelists just can't find publishers for \$15 books.

The problem, of course, is printing costs, ever rising, ever more a function of page length. Mailer, a collector of the future, sold well, and thus established grandfathers rights to wander at leisure throughout the entire territory of language. (Certain areas were off limits at first; "The Naked and the Dead," editorial delicacy compelled Mailer to invent the "fug" leaf.)

To begrudge Mailer his freedom to spin out long sentences and long books would be as silly as begrudging the same now-vanished freedom to Faulkner or Joyce. After all, we are the real beneficiaries. And no other contemporary writer could have persuaded a publisher to reissue all his pieces on political party conventions in one fat volume, "Some Honorable Men," for only \$12.50. The word "reissue" is necessary only because the publishers rather craftily neglect to mention that this is a collection of previously published works, but no one should be deterred on that account: Like all good collections, this one exceeds the sum of its parts.

If Mailer's convention writing dealt solely with conventions, consumer resistance would undoubtedly be high. Today's public antipathy toward politics and politicians is so great that most of us wouldn't be dragged to even one convention, much less let Mailer make us the prisoner of six. Yet from Mailer's conventions—the Democratic of 1960, the Republican of 1964, and both parties of 1968 and 1972—more than politics emerges. Traced here (at least in a fragmentary fashion) is the recent development of America, and of Mailer himself.

Eric Redman is the author of "The Dance of Legislation." (c) The Washington Post.

PEANUTS



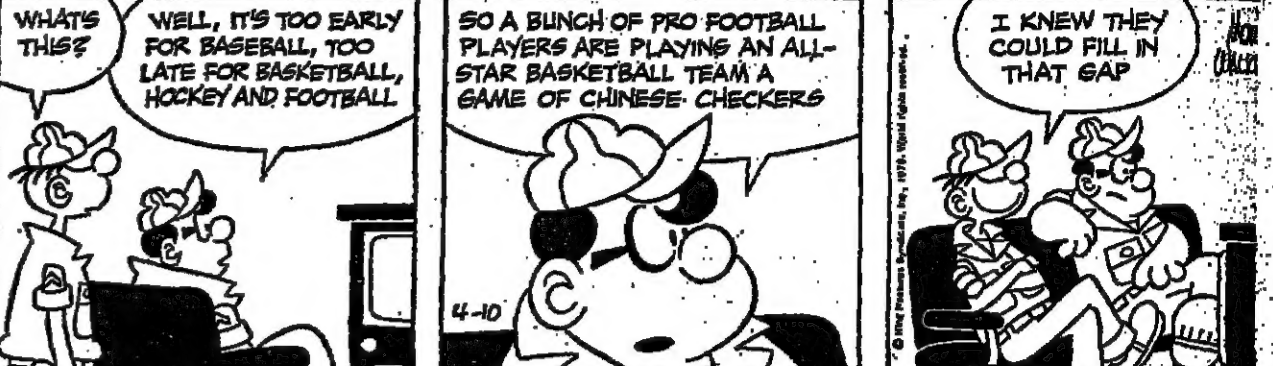
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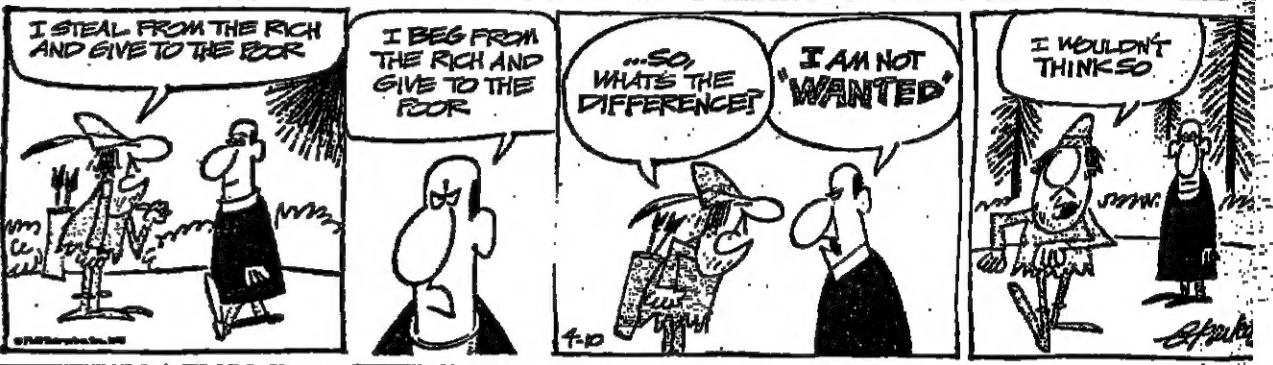
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"ALL THE ALL THE OUTS IN FREEEE!" "I WONDER HOW LONG I'LL GONNA KEEP THAT UP."

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 9, 1976

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A 'New' Rembrandt for a Dutch Museum

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